

*Proceedings*  
held at the  
*Presentation and Unveiling of the*  
*Bronze Replica*  
of the  
*Declaration of Independence*



In the Rotunda of the  
*United States Capitol*  
Wednesday, July 2, 1952

United States  
Government Printing Office  
Washington : 1952

### **Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 84**

[Submitted by Mr. GREEN of Rhode Island]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Joint Committee on the Library is hereby authorized to hold ceremonies in the rotunda of the United States Capitol for the acceptance of the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence, the gift of Michael Francis Doyle, of Philadelphia, such ceremonies to be held on July 2, 1952, the one hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the adoption of the resolution of Richard Henry Lee for the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

The Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the ceremonies, the expenses of which shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Agreed to, June 19, 1952.

## Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 89

[Submitted by Mr. HAYDEN, of Arizona]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the proceedings, held in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol at the presentation and unveiling of the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence, be printed, with illustrations, in such form and style as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, as a Senate document; and that five thousand copies be printed, of which four thousand copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and one thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate.

Agreed to, July 4, 1952.

# CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

## THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

### UNITED STATES SENATE

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN  
*Chairman*  
Rhode Island

CARL HAYDEN  
Arizona

WILLIAM BENTON  
Connecticut

HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR.  
Massachusetts

ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON  
New Jersey

### UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THOMAS B. STANLEY  
*Vice Chairman*  
Virginia

KEN REGAN  
Texas

CARL ALBERT  
Oklahoma

KARL M. LeCOMPTÉ  
Iowa

C. W. (RUNT) BISHOP  
Illinois

RUSSELL C. KING, *Chief Clerk*



*In Charge of Arrangements*

DAVID LYNN

*Architect of the Capitol*





*The honor of your presence is requested  
at the ceremony of the presentation and unveiling of  
the bronze replica of  
The Declaration of Independence,  
the gift of Michael Francis Doyle  
of Philadelphia,  
to be held in the Rotunda of the  
United States Capitol  
at ten-thirty o'clock antemeridian  
Wednesday, July second  
Nineteen hundred and fifty-two,  
the one hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary  
of the adoption of the resolution  
for the Declaration of Independence  
by the Continental Congress on July second  
Seventeen hundred and seventy-six*

*Joint Committee on the Library  
Theodore Francis Green  
Chairman*

*Please present the enclosed  
card of admission*

1895  
1896

1897  
1898

# Program



ROTUNDA, UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1952

10:30 A. M.



"Hail America" . . . . . UNITED STATES NAVY BAND

LT. COMDR. CHARLES BRENDLER, *Leader*

HON. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN

CHAIRMAN, JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

*Presiding*

Invocation . . . . . REV. BERNARD BRASKAMP, D. D.

*Chaplain of the House of Representatives*

Introductory Remarks . . . . . HON. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN

*Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library*

Presentation Address . . . . . HON. JAMES P. McGRANERY

*Attorney General of the United States*

Presentation . . . . . MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE

Unveiling of the Bronze Replica . . . . . MISS OLIVIA TAYLOR

*Direct descendant of Thomas Jefferson*

MISS MARGARET BACHE

MISS EMILY BACHE

*Direct descendants of Benjamin Franklin*

Acceptance Address . . . . . HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY

*Vice President of the United States*

Acceptance Address . . . . . HON. SAM RAYBURN

*Speaker of the House of Representatives*

Benediction . . . . . REV. EDMUND A. WALSH, S. J.

*Vice President, Georgetown University*

"The Star-Spangled Banner" . . . . . UNITED STATES NAVY BAND





## Presentation and Unveiling of the Bronze Replica of the Declaration of Independence

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Senator Theodore Francis Green). My fellow citizens, these exercises will begin with the playing of "Hail America" by the United States Navy Band.

(Whereupon the United States Navy Band played "Hail America.")

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you please rise for the invocation?

The first prayer in the Continental Congress was offered on September 7, 1774. Of this, however, there is no record kept, but the prayer to be offered today is the first of which there is a record in that Congress. It was offered by the first chaplain, Rev. Jacob Duché, in July 1778, shortly after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It will be offered again here today by the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Reverend Braskamp.

### INVOCATION

by

Rev. BERNARD BRASKAMP, D. D.

*Chaplain of the House of Representatives*

Dr. BRASKAMP. Let us pray:

"O Lord our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of Kings, Lord of Lords, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all kingdoms, empires, and governments—look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, upon these American States, who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor and thrown themselves upon Thy



gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only upon Thee. To Thee have they appealed for the righteousness of their cause. To Thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone canst give. Take them, therefore, Heavenly Father, under Thy nurturing care. Give them wisdom in counsel and valor in the field. Defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries. Convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause, and if they still persist in their sanguinary purposes, O let the voice of Thine own unerring justice sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop their weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle.

"Be Thou present, O Lord of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly. Enable them to settle things upon the best and surest foundation, that the scene of blood may speedily be closed; that order, harmony, and peace may effectually be restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety prevail and flourish amongst Thy people.

"Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds. Shower down upon them and the millions they here represent such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Saviour. Amen."

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

by

Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN

Senator GREEN. My fellow citizens, it is a distinct and special honor for me, as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, under which comes jurisdiction of the Capitol, to preside over the unveiling and presentation ceremony of this Bronze Replica of the Declaration of Independence, on this, the one hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the adoption of the Resolution for Independence by the Continental Congress.

During the early months of the Revolutionary War there was among the Colonies a definite transition of sentiment from allegiance and loyalty to the British Crown to a deep-rooted desire for independence

and individual standing among the nations of the world. This same desire is widespread in the world today. In gradual sequence, the governments of our various Colonies instructed their delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence, and on July 2, 1776, 176 years ago, a resolution for independence and confederation of the Colonies was introduced in the Congress by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia and John Adams of Massachusetts.

Because several of the delegates desired time to consider this profound step, and because others wished to consult with the leaders of their respective Colonies, the question of independence was postponed, but a committee composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston was appointed to draft an appropriate declaration. It was, of course, Thomas Jefferson who was primarily responsible for the writing of the draft. The Resolution for Independence was passed by the Continental Congress on July 2, 1776, and the Declaration, having been duly presented, acrimoniously debated, and somewhat amended, was adopted 2 days later.

It has become traditional to celebrate Independence Day on the 4th of July, but American historians view the date of July 2, 1776, as the real birth of this Nation. And it is on the anniversary of this latter date that this ceremony was selected to be held.

The Declaration of Independence is more than a mere written instrument, more than a mere symbol; it is, like the Constitution, a real living force. The philosophy of man and government, inherent in the Declaration, has become a vital force in the structure of this great Nation and in the make-up of all real Americans.

What could be more American than the sentiments voiced in this excerpt from the Declaration:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers on such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

In concise form, this is the philosophy of a democratic government—the equality of men in the sight of God, and popular derivation of government. It is precisely this that makes the United States feared and envied by those who deny people their inalienable rights and make men slaves of government. As long as we are geared to the philosophy of the Declaration and as long as the spirit of its signers kindles in our hearts, we shall remain a strong, free, and peace-loving Nation.

It is most fitting that we should have on display here, the seat of the legislative branch of our Government where the laws of our country are enacted, a copy of the Declaration of Independence. It should serve, first, as a vivid reminder to the Members of Congress of the purposes and ends of our Government, and secondly, as a guide for their own actions as legislators. It should also cause each viewer firmly to resolve that his generation shall bear its burdens, sacrifices, and hardships as nobly as they were borne by our Founding Fathers, and that his generation shall preserve and pass on intact the priceless heritage bequeathed to it. Then we can be confident that our system of democratic government shall not perish at the hands of despots or Communists, but that the rights of free men, as enunciated in the Declaration, shall forever remain unalienable and inviolate. [Applause.]

Through the generosity and patriotism of Mr. Michael Francis Doyle, of Philadelphia, we now have a most handsome bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence to enhance these venerable halls. I am certain that when it is unveiled, you will heartily approve and admire this masterpiece of skilled workmanship, which, incidentally, is a product of my own great State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

I wish now to introduce to you the Honorable James P. McGranery, Attorney General of the United States, who will deliver the Presentation Address.

Mr. Attorney General. [Applause.]

## PRESENTATION ADDRESS

by

Honorable JAMES P. McGRANERY

*Attorney General of the United States*

Mr. McGRANERY. Mr. Chairman, my good friend and distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, I am indeed honored to join you in this Rotunda, which is the architectural link between the Senate and the House of Representatives, on an occasion commemorating the one hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the adoption by the Congress of the Independence Resolution sponsored by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. It was in my native city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of July 1776, that the Congress resolved that these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved.

July 2 saw the liberation of the Colonies, and hence John Adams, who had seconded Lee's motion, wrote to his beloved wife:

The second day of July 1776 will be the most memorable day in the history of America. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty.

John Adams and other members of the Declaration Committee, namely, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger Sherman, publicly proclaimed their devotion to the Divine Lawgiver and acknowledged the continuing debt owed by the Founding Fathers and by their descendants to the Source of All Authority. Even while they were announcing themselves independent of a political bond which had become a political fetter, they expressed in positive terms their continuing dependence upon and obedience to the laws of nature and nature's God. They recognized the endowment that was theirs from their Creator as well as the reciprocal rights and duties which flowed therefrom.

In the unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America which the Congress adopted on July 4, two days after the passage of Lee's motion, the first representatives of the United States



of America in General Congress assembled appealed to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of their intentions and in support of their statement that, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, they mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Their immortal words have been inscribed for posterity upon a tablet of bronze, a replica of the original document, wrought for the ages to come; thus preserving in permanent material form the message that has been written in the hearts of our fellow countrymen during the eight score and sixteen years of our national life. On the anniversary of the adoption of the Resolution for Independence by the Continental Congress, a monument to freedom is to be presented to the Eighty-second Congress of these United States for acceptance by the universally respected and beloved Vice President of the United States, the Honorable Alben W. Barkley, and for acceptance by the distinguished and affectionately esteemed Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Sam Rayburn.

As a former Member of the House of Representatives, I had the good fortune during four successive Congresses to be their colleague. Therefore, from the intimacy of treasured friendship and from the companionship of shared labors I am deeply aware of their farsighted statesmanship and selfless patriotism, which constitute them to be the spiritual representatives of all the courageous legislators who have preserved the heritage of America.

Standing under the dome of the Capitol, our minds go back to the State House in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was first solemnly published. As a Philadelphian, I have always been grateful for the contribution made by Penn's City of Brotherly Love to the enshrining of freedom in the government of man.

Today, I have an additional cause for gratitude, since the donor of the memorial tablet is a son of Philadelphia and one of her most distinguished and devoted sons. Like Jefferson, who believed that America's torch of liberty might one day enkindle the sacred flame of world peace, Michael Francis Doyle has devoted a major part of his active professional life to the cause of peace and to the establishment of more serene international relations. For 12 years he was a member of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration at The



Hague by appointment of the President of the United States, and he has served ably and devotedly in numerous international conferences to further the causes of democratic ideals of freedom and brotherhood.

Mr. Doyle's gift to the Congress is another expression of his patriotic desire to perpetuate the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, whose distinguished descendant, Miss Olivia Taylor, has graciously come to take part in these ceremonies. Participating with Miss Taylor are two distinguished daughters of Philadelphia, Miss Margaret Bache and Miss Emily Bache, whose ancestor, Benjamin Franklin, was the exemplar of our Republic's noblest traditions.

I am happy to speak in preparation for the presentation of the replica of the Declaration of Independence by my good friend, a Philadelphia lawyer of international renown, the Honorable Michael Francis Doyle. [Applause.]

Senator GREEN. It is now my pleasure to present to you Mr. Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, who as you have heard is an international lawyer and patriotic American. It is to him that we are grateful for this generous offering to the Congress and to the people of our country.

Mr. Doyle. [Applause.]

## PRESENTATION

by

MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I am not on the program to speak, but I fear I could not let this occasion pass, in view of the eloquent and patriotic addresses of my distinguished fellow Philadelphian and the distinguished chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

I am happy to share this platform with them today.

It is an honor indeed to have any gift accepted by the Congress of the United States. It is a special honor that this replica of the Declaration should be accepted from me. I feel unworthy of the tribute. I feel greatly honored by the acceptance.

It happens that I was one of the group of students of Philadelphia who studied in the University of Pennsylvania when it had its law school in old Congress Hall, which still stands at Sixth and Chestnut Streets. In that hall George Washington attended the meetings of Congress to address them, John Adams presided over the Senate of the United States, and later Thomas Jefferson presided over the same body. The Speaker of the House was Frederick Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, who was a clergyman and the first Speaker of the House of Representatives.

It was there that Andrew Jackson first met his colleagues in Congress and where John Marshall sat as a Member of the First Congress. It was there, in the very trying days of the beginning of our Republic, that the test of the Constitution was put into effect. It was in those rooms and in that atmosphere that we students became imbued not only with law but with a feeling of Americanism which could not be obtained elsewhere. It was with that thought in mind that I felt that some day I might have the pleasure of returning in some small form an expression of my gratitude and my appreciation for the privileges which I and the other students there had.

This is the result of it. I am happy to be the donor today.

One thing crosses my mind at this time, especially because of the very brilliant remarks of the Attorney General, and it is this: He reminded us of the Declaration mentioning its dependence upon God, upon our Creator. We are a God-loving people and today we stand before the world as one nation which maintains and has maintained all these years its belief in God and the fundamental principles established and announced in that Declaration.

It is a remarkable thing that the delegates in those days selected Philadelphia as the place of their meetings, and in our State House. Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was one of two places in the United Colonies where freedom of religion was expressed and protected. When the Congress finally decided at the Constitutional Convention to establish the Capital in Washington, it was on the banks of the Potomac on the land of Lord Baltimore, another colony, and the only other American colony, where religious freedom was expressed and protected.

This very Capitol Building stands on the land dedicated to religious freedom, that first freedom of our independence and of our Nation.

Our Capitol faces the East, the rising sun. Unfortunately, there is another sun rising in the east, rising with the power of tyrants using the strength and the minds of millions of its people under oppression into a new form of alleged government, into a new form of religion, to strike down the past and, above all, to crush these United States, which stand for civilization, for the rights of man, for democracy, and for freedom of religion and expression.

It is our duty to guard ourselves and our Nation, as has been so well guarded by our people and our present and past Congresses, against the menace of this terrible situation. Let us look back to our Declaration of Independence; let our youth read the words upon which our freedom was established and upon which our Government is founded. Then we will know why no other government can take the place and represent the liberties of mankind unless it is one established in the symbol of our own.

My friends, I am honored by this occasion, by this splendid assemblage by the presence of the Vice President (who I hope will be here) and the Speaker of the House, by the representative of the President's Cabinet, the Attorney General of the United States, by the reverend clergymen, and by these figures on the wall, these men who represent the past whose figures are before us, Thomas Jefferson, and men like Benjamin Franklin. I am so happy to make this donation. I am so happy just to be an American.

God bless our United States. [Applause.]

Senator GREEN. The Bronze Replica of the Declaration of Independence will now be unveiled by Miss Olivia Taylor, a direct descendant of Thomas Jefferson, and the Misses Margaret and Emily Bache, direct descendants of Benjamin Franklin. [Applause.]

(Whereupon the Bronze Replica of the Declaration of Independence was unveiled by Miss Olivia Taylor, Miss Margaret Bache, and Miss Emily Bache.)

Senator GREEN. The Vice President has generously offered his time and talent formally to accept, on behalf of the United States

Senate, this handsome Bronze Replica. I regret to say that the duties in the Senate Chamber have prevented his coming over. He has just sent word that he regrets very much to be deprived of this privilege, but he has sent a worthy representative in his place, and that is Senator Gillette, and I will ask Senator Gillette to bring the greetings of the Vice President. [Applause.]

## ACCEPTANCE ADDRESS

by

Honorable GUY M. GILLETTE

### *United States Senator from the State of Iowa*

Senator GILLETTE. Senator Green, Mr. Doyle, ladies and gentlemen, a very few minutes ago the Vice President of the United States sent a message to me on the Senate floor of regret that he was unable to be here to accept this gift on behalf of the Senate of the United States, and delegated me, which is a matter of great pride to me, but also a matter of concern and perturbation, because I have no prepared address. But it is a privilege, that anyone would appreciate, to have the opportunity of speaking for the Vice President and for the Senate of the United States on this occasion.

As I sat here listening to these addresses, an incident came to my mind of a few years ago when a constituent of mine, an immigrant, asked to be taken over to the Library of Congress so that he could see the original of the Declaration of Independence. This immigrant was a businessman, a successful businessman, but he had been brought to this country by his mother when he was a babe in arms, when she was fleeing from persecution in Russia and was hiding him in haystacks during the day and feeding him at night on milk that she secured from goats and cows in the adjoining fields.

That boy had been brought as an immigrant to the United States, and wanted to see this document, the original document. And as he was looking at it, I turned and glanced toward him, and tears were running down his cheeks. I knew it was a matter of emotion, but I said, "What are your thoughts?"



He said, "I am thinking of this: That there is a document that is of such superlative meaning to free people everywhere in the world, not only in America, but free people everywhere, and here is only one man guarding it," referring to the one man in uniform standing there as a guard.

I am happy to say, my friends, and I know you will agree with me in my statement made to him at that time, that there is not only one man guarding that document, but that there are 155 million guardians of that document in the United States, and there are countless millions who would stand with us in guarding the principles represented by that document.

May I say to the donor, that I understand that the original document is to be taken from the Library of Congress to the National Archives for preservation, and that it is a wonderful thing that he should attempt, by donating this bronze Replica of the Declaration of Independence, to keep its ideals always before us here in the Nation's Capitol where the Congress meets. But it would be useless to try to preserve it here or in the National Archives if it were not that it would serve as an index, and only an index, to the principles that are graven in the hearts of every true American. And it will serve for that purpose.

So on behalf of the Vice President of the United States, and on behalf of the United States Senate and its Members, with pride in the artistic merit of the gift that you have made available to us, with greater and deeper pride in the fine patriotism and generous impulse that prompted this gift, and with infinitely greater pride in the principles of that document that are in the hearts of every true American citizen, we accept the gift with real gratitude. [Applause.]

Senator GREEN. I am glad to say that although the House of Representatives is in session, on my persistent urging, the Speaker of the House has agreed to stay and address us this morning.

I present to you Hon. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives. [Applause.]



## ACCEPTANCE ADDRESS

by

Honorable SAM RAYBURN

*Speaker of the House of Representatives*

Representative RAYBURN. Senator Green, Mr. Doyle, and friends, I am happy at the honor of being privileged to have a part in this, of what I conceive to be a wonderful ceremony. And for the House of Representatives, Mr. Doyle, I desire to thank you for this great act, this patriotic act, this generous act, in presenting to the people of the United States this enduring replica of the greatest document of its kind that was ever struck off by the hand and brain of man, the Declaration of American Independence.

That document tells the story of the inarticulate longings of humanity in all the ages. The desire is, and the assertion is, that all people are created equal, that they are equally endowed by the same Source and by the same Force, that they have a right to be, and in the United States they have been and they shall be, a free and independent people.

The man that had the most to do with the penning of this immortal document was a towering peak in American history. He is a towering peak in the history of the world, because he laid the foundation for a government which came into being at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 from the same hall where this immortal document was struck off.

Sometimes we have moaners and groaners in the United States, people—some of them, that is—who appear just to love to be scared. They are always saying that our liberties are being taken away from us, and that the fundamentals of our Government are being destroyed.

I have the privilege every week of speaking to groups of schoolboys and schoolgirls. I never fail to refer to those things, because I want people to believe in, to want to serve, and to love the Government of the United States. I try to tell them the truth and say that every man, woman, and child in America living under this document and under the Constitution of the United States is still so free that they can do what they want to do, say what they want to say, and write

what they want to write, unless in the doing of that they deny someone else the exercise of the same prerogatives, the same rights, and the same privileges.

You cannot be freer than that. And this Government, established under that Declaration and under the Constitution, in its essence has not changed one particle since the Constitution of the United States was adopted, because it was set up as a new venture on earth, a representative democracy in which everybody had a right to change his Representative every 2 years if he desired, his President every 4 years if he desired, his Senators every 6 years, if he so desired, and that fundamental representative government has not been changed from then to now.

It matters not what complaints they make and what discontented people and people who appear to love to be unhappy and scared may say about it.

Again I want to say to you, Mr. Doyle, speaking for the 435 Members of the House of Representatives, those Representatives who represent the people of our country, we appreciate and shall never cease to be grateful for this most generous act upon your part. [Applause.]

Senator GREEN. I now wish to make an announcement that is not on the program. While you have been sitting here, I have no doubt many of you have been letting your eyes wander around the base of the dome and have noticed, as all visitors have, that the historical frieze at the base of the Capitol dome has been left unfinished.

Brumidi and Costaggini painted the unbroken chain of portrayals, but nothing has been done in recent years to complete their work. At one time they got so far as to begin to fill the gap that exists, but it proved unsatisfactory and the work was stopped.

The Joint Committee on the Library has been giving this matter consideration for a long time, and it finally has awarded the contract for completing this work to Mr. Allyn Cox, of New York City, and I am sure it would be a great satisfaction to all future visitors to this Rotunda when they see the work completed.

The benediction will now be pronounced by Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., vice president, Georgetown University.

## BENEDICTION

by

Reverend EDMUND A. WALSH, S. J.

*Vice President, Georgetown University*

Father WALSH. We give Thee thanks, Almighty God, for the noble thoughts enshrined in enduring bronze. As the Eternal Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us, so may these words of nobility and inspiration become flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood, bone and sinew of our being, that under them freedom may never perish on these shores nor throughout the world, a blessing and a boon that we do beg of Thee in the name of Him Whom Thou didst send, Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World. Amen.

Senator GREEN. We will close with the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

(Whereupon the United States Navy Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner.")

